

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 29, 1928

POWER TRUST AND EDUCATION BOARD
UNIQUE IN WORLD'S HISTORY
LABOR AND STATE PROBLEMS
POWER TRUST DREAM OF EMPIRE
A GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1659 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giamburro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1928

No. 22

Power Trust and Education Board

By Joseph A. Wise International Labor News Service

The misuse of the injunction writ in labor disputes, the "yellow dog" contract, academic freedom and tenure of teaching personnel were the major subjects considered by the 1928 convention of the American Federation of Teachers, held at the Congress Hotel in this city.

Discussion and action on the "yellow dog" contract revolved around a dispute and court action resulting from the Seattle, Wash., School board compelling the teaching force of that city to sign "yellow dog" contracts last May, one point in these contracts providing for relinquishment of membership in the union.

Power Interest Fight Teachers

The Teachers' Federation charges the educational authorities of the State of Washington and the city of Seattle with being in league with the power trust and that the attempt to break up the teachers' union on the Pacific Coast was inspired by agents of the power trust, whose west coast headquarters are said to be located in Seattle.

The teachers say they are being punished because they refused to lend themselves to the dissemination of power trust propaganda literature sent to public schools and educational institutions throughout the State of Washington from the office of Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, and because of other acts of hostility on the part of the teachers toward the machinations of the power trust.

The teachers point out that the demand for them to sign the "yellow dog" contract was made on the very day that the Federal Trade Commission report on the activities of the power trust in the State of Washington was made public.

Board Employs Utilities' Attorney

As further evidence that the power trust is behind the move to break the union on the Pacific Coast, the teachers say that E. Shorrock, president of the Seattle School Board, after being convinced that the teachers would fight the "yellow dog" contract to the bitter end, declared that the board would be forced to employ a special attorney of its own, and that the board thereupon employed Otto B. Rupp, attorney for the Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

The teachers obtained a temporary restraining order in a lower court, but the judge refused to make the order permanent upon hearing a few days later. The teachers then took the case to the State Supreme Court, where it will be heard in July.

The convention instructed the officers to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, if found necessary, and to designate a representative to be present at the next session of the Washington State Legislature to press for passage a bill providing for a teachers' tenure law. The bill will provide for protection of teachers in that they can not be discharged except for cause and then only after a fair and impartial trial, the only causes recognized to be inefficiency or moral turpitude. As a further step extraordinary efforts will be put forth to elect friends of organized labor to the Seattle School Board.

The teachers of Seattle are working under the "yellow dog" contract system pending settlement of the dispute by the courts.

Teachers' Spirit Warmly Praised

"The teachers of Seattle have displayed splendid solidarity and loyalty," said Mrs. Florence C.

Hanson, general secretary-treasurer, to International Labor News Service. "We never have had a similar display of courageous self-sacrifice and altruism."

John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, who attended the teachers' convention as the representative of President William Green, spoke at length on the subject of the "yellow dog" contract and how to meet it by legislative enactment.

Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union and secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, spoke on the subject of the development of the injunction system in the United States as affecting labor and the relationship of that system to the Sherman anti-trust law.

Case of Ousted Professor Discussed

The attention of the convention was called to the alleged attempt of strike-breaking interests in the coal fields of southern Ohio to oust Wesley H. Maurer, an assistant professor of journalism at Ohio University, Athens, because of his championship of the cause of the striking coal miners.

The convention instructed the officers to investigate and to take all necessary steps from a trade union standpoint to protect Professor Maurer in his right of academic freedom, if the facts as stated were found to be true.

The Maurer case has been prejudiced by reason of the fact that organizations of so-called "intellectuals," who believe themselves ordained to criticize, instruct and guide organized labor, have projected themselves into the situation.

Making Survey of Music Teaching

The American Federation of Teachers is making a survey of the teaching of music in the public schools, which, it is alleged, is being carried on in such a manner as to prove unsatisfactory to both teachers and pupils. The organized teachers are co-operating with the American Federation of Musicians with a view of working out a better system.

LABOR'S BIG BOOK OF VICTORY

The Economic Brief presented by labor in the Interborough injunction case has just been published by the Workers Education Bureau, with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor. The brief is a monumental work and undoubtedly it will figure in every important injunction case of the future—until injunctions are wiped out as relics of an intellectual stone age. Meanwhile here is a book of value to all trade union officials and to all students in the labor movement, as well as to a lot of lawyers whose brains, while stagnant, are not entirely atrophied.

TO TALK WAGES WITH UNIONISTS By International Labor News Service

The General Motors Corporation proposes to reopen the wage question with its employees in the plant at Oshawa, Ontario, before starting work on its 1929 models.

It has agreed to negotiate with a committee of its employees, now organized in a federal union of the A. F. of L., and working at wages prevailing before the strike.

UNIQUE IN WORLD'S HISTORY

There is no institution like trade unionism. The trade unionist believes in saving himself. All other movements that he is asked to accept are based on the "let-me-save-you" theory.

The political-action advocate would lead workers into his promised land. The employer has welfare schemes, his "American" plan and his company "union." Both pledge everything to the worker but ownership in himself.

They would have the workers depend on them. The trade unionist rejects the political zealot and paternalism of employers. They are the modern serf concept.

The trade unionist has faith in himself. He rises to the dignity of manhood and insists on a voice in conditions whereby he earns a living for himself and dependents.

With this as his base, he expands his activity into every field of life. He progresses, day by day, just as far and as fast as his intellectual capacity will permit.

Development of the individual worker, through collective action, is slow and imperceptible to surface observers. It is the one thing that distinguishes trade unionism from all other movements.

Workers in other times have united, but they accepted the serf ideal. They did not demand a voice in industry and in molding a sound public opinion that is the basis of law.

Talk of a "conservative" or a "radical" trade unionist is word-play. The trade unionist who understands his philosophy does not depend on emotionalism. He has no faith in soul-stirring appeals that cause men to soar to dizzy heights or who are led to believe there are easy roads to a better day.

The trade unionist plumbs the depths of life. He knows social viewpoints are changed through continuous agitation.

Trade union opponents are well aware of its slow, glazier-like purpose. The so-called "radical" with his "let-me-lead-you" plea, and the reactionary employer with his serf ideal, make common cause in checking the intellectual development and collective capacity of workers.

Let no trade unionist be affected by terms. "Conservative" and "radical" mean nothing. Principle alone counts.

Trade unionists should cling to the philosophy of organizing the workers, of expanding their intellect, of developing their collective capacity. These will equip them for playing a man's part in approximating ideals in Jefferson's Declaration.

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LABOR AND STATE PROBLEMS.

By Franklin Richborn.

I. The Sales Tax.

In the final analysis Labor pays; pays for the cost of war, the money demands of it as well as the blood demands; pays for the blunders of government, and the cost of the stupidity of false economics. The bill is never paid out of paper profits. Labor pays, and Labor alone.

Apparently some such thought influenced Frank C. MacDonald, State President of the Building Trades Council, in his opening address at the Council's annual convention held at Petaluma last March. His comprehensive paper, published in full in *Organized Labor* for March 2nd, and in whole or in part in other Labor publications, was given little or no attention by the daily press. And yet, President MacDonald discusses forcefully and well problems with which the State authorities are struggling, and in the solution of which the well-being of the people of California is definitely involved. By all the standards, this convention address of the State executive of the largest group of skilled workers of the State was news—but not the sort of news, perhaps, which exploiting groups desire to have made available for general readers.

Regarding that easy device for shifting the burden of taxation from the shoulders of those who have much to the over-burdened shoulders of those who have little or nothing, the Sales Tax, President MacDonald said:

"At the last session of the Legislature provision was made for a Commission to take up the state tax problems and present to the 1929 Legislature a plan for the equitable distribution of the tax burden. The tax issue is not new; it is as old as man himself. From the beginning the effort of those who have has been to shift the tax burden to the shoulders of those who have not. That about sums up the situation we have in California today. It was that intent which actuated the opponents of the King Tax Equalization Bill; it is the purpose back of the insidious propaganda for the establishment of a Sales Tax.

"The Sales Tax is just what its name implies, a tax on sales. The four-dollar-a-day laborer buying a pound of coffee would pay the same tax exactly as the multi-millionaire buying a pound of coffee. Disguise it as you will under the high-sounding title of "luxury tax" and the like, in the final analysis the outcome of the sales tax means putting upon him who hath not an unequal share of the tax burden.

"This, too, is a matter which is of vital interest to labor. Labor, from the very nature of it, is unalterably opposed to the Sales Tax. Labor is prepared and willing to bear its just proportion of the tax burden. But labor insists that all classes should, with labor, bear their fair proportion of that burden.

"The repeated warnings of the American Federation of Labor against the dangers and injustice of a Sales Tax must be heeded by the workmen of California."

The Sales Tax is not only of vital interest to the class of labor President MacDonald was addressing, highly skilled mechanics. It is of vital interest to all labor, the unskilled worker of pick and shovel, the "white collar man," the farmer who tills his own—or mortgaged—ranch. All will suffer by the shifting of the unequal burden of the Sales Tax to their shoulders. And yet, so far as the writer knows, the only organization of workers that has as yet declared against the proposed Sales Tax is the Building Trades Council through their clear-seeing and far-seeing State President, Frank C. MacDonald.

(Next, The Public Schools.)

Tell a girl she has a face that would induce time itself to stand still and you hit her in the right place. Tell her it would "stop a clock" and she hits you any place at all.

POWER TRUST'S DREAM OF EMPIRE!

Revelations of power trust efforts to control educational institutions continue and in continuing they get hotter and more astounding. In a secret document, the latest evidence produced before the Federal Trade Commission, scented and subpoenaed by the commission, it is shown that a conference of nineteen state "publicity" and "information" directors for electric power and gas companies planned a campaign intended to permanently control education from the age of seven years onward. The "educational" work was calculated to positively control the teaching of all subjects relating to power—economics principally. It was intended to govern every school and college text book, to control the thought of legislators, writers and public speakers. The power gang laid out a plan to mold the thought of the nation so that power trust domination would be assured forever. How any body of "directors" could have been simple enough to think they could permanently "get away with" so bold and sweeping a plan is not explained, but evidence is that they did think it. They believed they had the plan that would bring permanent control. The plan covered thirty states. The campaign secured thousands of columns of free newspaper space, snared dozens of teachers, professors and writers and doctored many text books. It is all in the open now. The people know what was afoot. If, after this they are duped by power trust propaganda it will only be because it is easier to fool them than even the power trust thought it was. But the probability is that the power trust dream has been permanently put out of business.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR EVERYONE.

"Mankind will never in any circumstances allow itself to be mastered by mere blind mechanism," declared F. W. Burstall, professor of mechanical engineering at Birmingham University, in an address to the annual meeting of the national union of students at Oxford.

"A considerable section of the community appears to be under the belief that mankind is not quite so good as it was—in other words, not so fond of labor. I am very glad to think that that is so. Laziness is the reason for all the remarkable mechanical developments. The human frame is quite incapable of any serious labor.

"Humanity has been struggling to provide other means of doing the work which it wants to do, and that is the bottom of the idea of the robot, or mechanical worker. The human is not really a working agent at all, it is a directing mechanism.

"The domestic service and servants, such as I was brought up to look to, are going to be non-existent in the future and I am very glad to think that this slavery is going to be a thing of the past. I look forward to seeing a comparatively simple form of dwelling, warmed and lighted as they are today, provided probably with clean, purified air, and with such simplicity that it will be only a matter of a few minutes to remove the dirt and other substances which we bring in during the day.

"Science is going to cut down the hours of labor. I venture to think that within a generation labor, such as the attendance on furnaces and work which by nature is hot and difficult, will be reduced to six hours per day and perhaps five. This is sure to come. When the hours are cut down, you will be faced with the problem of the proper arrangement of leisure. Hence I think in future we must look forward to a quite definite and systematic instruction in amusement and leisure.

"Science is going to put into our hands the possibility of a heaven upon earth. There are no limits to what we can do, but I venture to think that the human makes up its mind which way it wants to go, then instead of being pleasant this will be a curse."

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PRACTICAL POWER PUBLICITY!

Q.—(By Chief Counsel Healy). Do you remember when we were going through our vouchers here that it appeared that your State Bureau paid the dues of Mr. Holley to the Rotary Club? A.—(By H. E. Simpson, Miami, Fla.) Yes.

(Witness excused.)

R. J. Holly was called as a witness on behalf of the Commission, and testified as follows:

Direct examination.—Your residence is where? A.—Sanford, Fla.

Q.—Are you connected with the State Bureau of Utilities Information for the State of Florida? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you been connected with that bureau? A.—Since it was organized in 1924.

Q.—What was your employment before you went into that Bureau? A.—I was editor of a newspaper.

Q.—What paper? A.—Sanford Daily Herald.

Q.—How long had you been connected with that paper? A.—I started the paper in 1908.

Q.—And back of that what had been your occupation? A.—Editor of a newspaper.

Q.—Where? A.—Orlando and Gainesville, and Eustis.

Q.—How long would you say you had been in the newspaper business in general? That is, before you went with this bureau? A.—About 30 years.

Q.—You have an extensive acquaintance among newspaper men in Florida? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the writers? A.—Yes.

Kept in Touch With Newspapermen.

Q.—You make frequent trips about Florida to get in touch with the newspapermen? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You do keep in touch with them, do you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you not made a statement, that that was the most valuable part of the work that you did? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you so regard it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that done for the purpose of setting the material into the news columns of the Florida papers? A.—Well, that has a bearing on the case.

Q.—It is one of your motives to keep up this contact? A.—Another reason, I used to be secretary of the Florida Press Association and I visited them on business.

Q.—Are you still secretary? A.—I gave it up last month.

Net Result Was 900 Inches Monthly.

Q.—How long had you been secretary of the Florida Press Association before that time? A.—Two years.

Q.—Did you hold any office in the Florida Press Association before that? A.—I was president of it, yes.

Q.—Were you president of it while you were employed by this Bureau? A.—No, sir.

Q.—But you were secretary of it for two years while you were employed by this Bureau? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You went around and talked to officers of the association, and with members? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And at the same time did a little work for the State bureau? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, you have undertaken to make some estimate of the amount of your publicity releases that got into the newspapers of Florida, have you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you tell us about how much it averages? A.—About 900 inches a month.

Q.—What percentage of the papers, if you can tell us, print that material? A.—Well, I should say about 60 per cent.

Rastus (looking for a job)—You'se all got sum-
fin I'se can do round here, boss?

Boss—What do you want, work?

Rastus—Oh, no, no! Not ef you'se all got sum-
fin else.—Forbes Magazine.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.**Official Minutes, June 20th, 1928.**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, June 20th, 1928.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m. and on roll call the following were noted absent: W. H. Lane and T. J. Mahoney.

Minutes of meeting held June 6th were approved as read.

Officers' Reports—Secretary Desepte reported on his activities since the last meeting. That he had taken up the matter referred to him at last meeting with officials of that union but could find no foundation to the statements made and believes it best to drop the subject matter unless officially notified by the union. That he was visiting unions and stores. Things generally were very quiet. Report concurred in.

Credentials—From Carpenters Union No. 483 for Joe Sousa and A. R. Summers. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 of San Francisco stating that the Yellow Cab Company of Oakland, which is unfair, had nothing to do with the Yellow Cab Company of San Francisco and the Checker Cab Company of Oakland. Filed. From Mr. Ely, Editor of Organized Labor, enclosing a letter received from Mrs. D. E. Williamson requesting information on union-labeled merchandise and where to buy them. Referred to Secretary to answer. Typographical Union No. 21, monthly bulletin, filed for reference. From Workers Education Bureau of America, bulletins for the past month, filed for reference.

Bills—Read and referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

Report of Unions—Waiters report things about the same. Hatters report the Superior Hat Company is still unfair to them. That work was very slack. That there was no interest shown in a demand for a union-made hat, and the unfair Stetson hat was selling strong. Coopers report business good, all working and all organized. Janitors report it is picking up again. Engineers No. 64 report things are going along fairly good. Garment Cutters report slow in the shirt line and fair in the overall line. Stereotypers report things are about the same. Elevator Constructors report things fair. Steam Fitters No. 509 report things quiet. Grocery Clerks report mostly all working but was very quiet. State that their members see many union men and other people connected with organized labor patronizing the 'Jenny-Wren-Mutual, Piggy-Wiggly and Skaggs-Safeway Stores which are unfair to them. Cracker Bakers report business is rotten, members only working half time. Believe their union should be given more support as they are the only Cracker Bakers' Union fully organized and all local manufactured crackers and cookies are union-made. Do not patronize the National Biscuit Company. Picnic will be this coming Sunday at Paradise Park, everybody welcome to come. Ladies' Auxiliary reports their members are doing good work. Want to thank League for use of Hall at last meeting.

New Business—Nominations for Trustee. Jack Williams was nominated. There being no opposition, the Secretary cast one ballot and the Chair declared Delegate Williams elected for the unexpired term, vice W. H. Lane, who had missed nine consecutive meetings. For member on the Agitation Committee, vice Delegate T. J. Mahoney, nomination laid over. Motion made and seconded to not hold a meeting until the third Wednesday in July as the Fourth of July falls on first Wednesday. Carried. Motion made and seconded to send out a series of monthly letters to the unions giving each month a list of firms fair to the unions

affiliated with the Trades Union Promotional League. Carried.

Receipts—\$180.90. **Bills Paid**—\$62.20.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, July 18, the third Wednesday of the month.

"Not one cent of union earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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FRANKENSTEIN BECOMES AN AMERICAN

By Robert Whitaker.

One of the most remarkable short stories ever written, said to have been as to its origin an actual night-mare experience of the author, is the weird tale known as "Frankenstein," written by Mrs. Percy Bysshe Shelley, wife of the famous poet, and published first in 1818. The name is in popular use to this day, and the story itself is read by all students of English literature. In brief, it undertakes to tell the experience of a student, Frankenstein by name, who manufactured an artificial man, and succeeded in giving his creation life. The monster he had created was not satisfied with the huge body his creator had allowed him, but wanted more than his creator could give in the way of mind and soul, and therefore pursued his creator from one end of the earth to the other. Any creation that gets out of hand and torments its maker is called, somewhat inaccurately, a "Frankenstein," now. Especially is the name applied to the "machine" which threatens to upset our whole civilization.

Frankenstein was born a German, if I remember rightly, though the creator of the tale was a famous English-woman. But he is an American now. The machine was of English origin, as the industrial revolution began in England, for reasons it is not necessary to discuss here. England was so eager to keep him always and exclusively English that a heavy penalty was imposed upon anyone who should be discovered carrying or sending out of the country any designs from which duplicates of English machines could be made. But a young chap, just twenty-one, in 1789, when our Congress passed its first act to encourage manufacturing and offered prize money to anyone who would introduce here the newly invented spinning process worked out by Richard Arkwright, committed to memory every detail of the new mechanism and brought it over to the United States in his head, and thereby became the father of American manufacturing. It is indicative of how much more we have made, and do yet make, of soldiers and politicians than we do of working folks and the real builders of civilization, that the name of Samuel Slater, this pioneer builder of the American Frankenstein, is hardly known to one in a million of our people so as to be remembered if inquiry were made as to how the industrial revolution found its way into our country.

It was in 1790 that Samuel Slater, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, initiated the first American textile machinery after the new order. He lived until 1835, achieved great wealth, and started the first Sunday School, or one of the first, in the United States for the benefit of working people.

Perhaps you do not know what Sunday Schools meant then to the workers of England and the United States. I may be pardoned therefore if I turn aside to remark that my own father, born in England in 1824, never went to school a day in his life, entering the mills for a fourteen-hour day of service when he was seven years of age, and learned his "three R's," reading, writing, and arithmetic, in a Baptist Sunday School in the little factory town where he lived. So did his brothers also, and many another factory worker both in England and America. The labor of the little ones was too valuable to spare them between Sundays, therefore the merciful manufacturers of that day, religious and philanthropic to a degree, established Sunday Schools wherein they taught the children all the schooling that was theirs. A good deal more could be said at this point, but this will do just now.

It was not until after the War of 1812, sometimes called by reason of its pronounced economic effect here, the "Second War for American Independence," that manufacturing and factory industrialism made great progress here. Forty-five years later, when the Civil War had come to its close, there was another speeding up of the industrial revolution on this side of the Atlantic. And the

recent World War has had a like effect, and has made the United States of America at last the undisputed mistress of the world in the realm of the machine. But though she is now the mistress, the question which is beginning to concern us all very much is as to who is master. And the answer to this would indicate that, to adopt the popular use of the term Frankenstein, that which was made has now become the maker, and the United States is experiencing what the creator of Frankenstein experienced, a terrifying prospect of being done to death by the work of his own hands.

"Man and the Machine," as set forth in a recent issue of "The Labor Clarion," is now the problem of problems here. Either we shall make the machine the servant of us all, shortening the hours of labor, lifting deadening and dangerous drudgeries from the shoulders of the lower ranks of labor, putting within the reach of everybody that abundance which the machine makes so easily obtainable, and emancipating the human family as a whole from that bondage to the mere business of getting a living and the reasonable luxuries of life, or else the machine, so Americanized, is going to be worse than the devil of orthodoxy was, as he will make immediate and hopeless slaves of us all. If we consent that the abundance which the machine produces shall go to the non-producing over-lords, who will thereby have greater power than ever the Emperors and Sultans of the past knew, then shall we deserve our destiny of humiliation and slavery. The machine is the hand of labor today. And labor must have full and free possession of its own hand. Only so can the machine be redeemed to the service of mankind.

OIL MAGNATE STICKS.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has lost his fight to force the resignation of Col. Robert W. Stewart from the chairmanship of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana," says the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Stewart was involved in the Teapot Dome deal, which Senator Walsh of Montana called "a contemptible private steal."

Rockefeller asked Stewart several weeks ago to "make good the promise you voluntarily gave me that you would resign at my request."

"Stewart has not even given Mr. Rockefeller the courtesy of an acknowledgment of this communication. He has contemptuously ignored the request," says the Eagle.

"The position in which Mr. Rockefeller finds himself is puzzling to the public. No one questions his good faith, but does he intend to leave matters as they stand, and abandon his fight to force Stewart out of Standard Oil and clean up that industry? If so, the demand for Stewart's resignation and the many statements issued by Mr. Rockefeller have no more meaning than pious gestures. The public expects more than this from the most powerful figure in the oil industry and the one man who can restore confidence in that badly smeared business.

MOTORISTS REQUIRED TO REPORT

Motorists involved in accidents are required by state law to report them in every instance in which anyone is injured.

It is even advisable for motorists to report serious accidents whether anyone is hurt or not, since the data thus supplied may reveal dangerous physical conditions in highways, or at an intersection, which can then be remedied so that further accidents at that place may be avoided.

The regulation on the reporting of accidents in which persons are injured is section 142 of the California Vehicle Act. The reports should be made to the Division of Motor Vehicles at Sacramento or to local police departments.

RIDDLES THAT MADE DAD THINK

Q. What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailer?

A. One sells watches while the other watches cells.

Q. What is the difference between a woman and a soldier?

A. One powders her face while the other faces powder.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—What union owns and controls a labor bank in Toledo, Ohio?

A.—The American Flint Glass Workers' Union. The bank is the American Bank.

Q.—Why is organized labor opposed to the nomination of Gov. Ritchie of Maryland for President?

A.—In a recent statement, President Green of the American Federation of Labor said: "Gov. Ritchie has incurred the opposition of labor because of his position toward child labor legislation and toward the services rendered mothers and children through the Federal agencies."

Q.—Is lead poisoning an important occupational disease?

A.—Yes. A bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says that lead poisoning continues to be the outstanding severe occupational disease in the country.

Q.—What does the Republican Party platform adopted at Kansas City convention say about the injunction issue?

A.—The platform says: "We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation."

Q.—What is the following verse from:

"Let no child toil in mill or mine

Or languish in a slum;

Let school and play and health divine

Our heritage become!"

A.—This is from the "Children's Hymn to the Flag," by Mrs. Frederick Peterson.

EMPLOYEES ARE JOBBED

Employees of the Johns-Manville Company are attempting to secure judicial relief from a deal which robbed them out of stock in this concern that they bought with the understanding it would be operated on the "co-operative" plan.

Under the will of the late Thomas F. Manville, asbestos king, the employees purchased 40,000 shares at one-half its market value.

When Hiram E. Manville, brother of the deceased, took charge of the company, he induced the employees, they assert, to surrender their stock to him. Manville claimed, according to the employees, that unfriendly interests were trying to gain control of the company and that if he were to run it for their benefit and with the co-operation his brother had desired, it was necessary for him to have their stock.

After he accumulated the stock, the plaintiffs charge, Manville, who owned 90,000 shares, arranged a split-up of the shares, declared a heavy cash dividend and then sold the company's control to J. P. Morgan & Co.

The employees find themselves without the stock and with no friend in the corporation. They ask the court to order a return of their property or its equivalent in money.

UNIONS END DISPUTE

A long jurisdictional dispute between the international unions of sheet metal workers and stove mounters has been adjusted through the good offices of John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department.

This was the first of these knotty problems Mr. Frey has tackled since assuming his present position.

ON BEING HAPPY.

By Robert Whitaker.

How can a man be happy when the world is so awry?

When strong men beg for work to do, and unfed millions die?

When little children lift their hands and cry in vain for bread?

How can a man be happy if he isn't worse than dead?

What if the fates have favored us and we have bread to spare?

A decent roof to shelter us, and what we need to wear?

And friends to love, and work to do, and joys we cannot tell?

How can a man be happy when his brothers live in hell?

Alas for those who are content with preachments, prayers, and psalms;

With nicely ordered charities, or with spasmodic alms;

Alas for creeds and cults and schools, describe them as you will,

That make us self-complacent if we only get our fill.

It isn't outright wickedness that wrecks the human race;

It's the shallow, selfish goodness that we glorify apace;

Our mean self-help philosophies, our honor, and success,

Our skill at being happy when the world is in distress.

HOW ABOUT LANSING, MICH.?

The chap who claimed that Wheeling, W. Va., was the hardest day's work he ever did, should have been in the shoes of the man who had the job of Flushing, N. Y.

Servant—The doctor's here, sir.

Absent-minded Man—I can't see him. Tell him I'm sick.—Lafayette Lyre.

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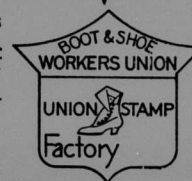
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1928

"I congratulate labor that there is such an auspicious and significant day as Labor Day. The fact that there is such a day, set apart by the State and recognized by the Nation and all its people is of itself a great tribute to the part which free labor has performed in the advancement and achievements of the Republic."—Representative Charles E. Winter of Wyoming.

While people are devoting considerable thought to politics it would not be a bad idea for those members of unions who have not registered to go and get their names on the registration books so as to be able to vote when election time rolls around. There are a great many matters of vital importance to the organized workers to be determined at both the primary and general election this year, matters that have a very direct bearing upon the bread and butter of all the workers, and if they do not take any interest in such affairs they surely cannot expect others to do so for them. Those who go to sleep at the switch must expect disaster to overcome them, and if it does they must abide by the results of their own carelessness.

A public utility publication has this to say concerning ownership of such enterprises by the public: "Men will work no cheaper for government than they will for private enterprises. Quite often the reverse in the case of like service." Of course, this argument is meant to appeal to the selfish impulses of those who are not wage workers as an inducement to oppose public ownership of public utilities. There is nothing of the Christian spirit of the brotherhood of man nor altruistic inclination of helpfulness for others in such an unconcealed plea for the active antagonism of the greedy and the selfish to the people owning and operating their own utilities. The only thought involved in the two sentences is based upon the idea that all who are not wage earners are so greedy that they will respond to this idea as soon as it is clearly pointed out to them, but, as a matter of fact, it is a double-edged sword which will cut both ways, and suggests to the wage earners who read it that their interests lie in the other direction and that if they are to follow the impulses contained in the argument they will get together as a unit and fight vigorously for public ownership of public utilities because they are likely thereby to get better pay than under the private operation of such enterprises.

A GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY

On July 4, 1776, just 152 years ago, the Declaration of Independence was signed by a small group of colonists representing the little handful of people residing along the Atlantic seaboard, lovers of liberty, determined to wrest their rights from England or give their all in the brave attempt. It required courage of a high order and unselfish devotion to a principle to arrive at that conclusion, because great sacrifices must be freely made to carry it through, and the outlook was not of the brightest for victory against a nation with a powerful army and navy, but the colonists were made of the stuff that dared to stand up and defend the principles for which they stood even in the face of overwhelming odds. All are familiar with the manner in which they carried out their purpose.

Yet this was but the beginning. Many serious problems confronted the young nation and countless difficulties had to be surmounted before it could be launched upon its glorious career. Fortunately those in positions of leadership adhered closely to the broad principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence and guided the new nation toward its destiny of power and influence. From that small beginning there sprang the United States of America as we know it today, the richest and most powerful country in all of the world's history, and it is with pride that we claim citizenship in it. In return for the many privileges afforded by such a citizenship everyone should undertake to perform conscientiously the duties and responsibilities involved and take an active interest in all public affairs. Surely to do so would not require any very great hardship upon anyone, particularly in view of the rewards to be reaped as a consequence of honest, efficient and intelligent government, which would certainly follow such devotion!

There are still many questions of vital importance to be decided, and wrongs that have since developed to be righted, and it is up to the people as a whole, if this Nation is to endure and remain the champion of humanity, to see that these are handled wisely. Just now things are not going so well as an intelligent and self-governing people might hope to have them go. Our courts are filled with waiting cases, our jails are crowded to capacity and accused persons lingering for months and sometimes years before being tried, and often those most deserving of punishment are allowed to go free or escape with minimum penalties. Crime is apparently, as a consequence of this condition of affairs, on the increase, so much so that a United States Senator comes out with the statement that "It is impossible to convict a million dollars. Our procedure has not kept pace with advancing civilization. Many technicalities, hoary with age, adopted originally as shields for the innocent, have become the loopholes for the escape of the guilty and the common belief of the layman, founded on a great deal of reason, is if a man has money enough he cannot be convicted of crime even where there is virtually no doubt of the guilt of the defendant."

All this indicates a lack of genuine interest in governmental affairs on the part of our citizenship. If the primary duty of every citizen, that of the intelligent use of the right of franchise, were exercised, no such condition could long prevail, because public officials who would conscientiously perform their duties would be placed in office from the highest to the lowest place of importance in our government. But, if the people will not be vigilant in their own interest they can hardly insist upon or expect their elected servants to be more concerned in that regard. No democracy in the history of the world has ever lasted more than a couple of hundred years, and if this great experiment of ours is to be held out as an example to the unborn millions of humanity there is but a single way to accomplish that great purpose and that is through the eternal vigilance of the people who are here right now. The task cannot be passed on to those who are to follow us, because if we let our opportunities slip through our fingers, future generations will be compelled to make a new beginning and build from the ground up, losing all the advantages that we properly should pass on to them. Are we going to fail them? If not, each individual has a part to play, however small, and he must play it now and not put it off for the days he may never see. Procrastination will never land us at our hoped for goal.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Hoover has been nominated. He is the Republican candidate for the presidency. Discussion here of Hoover is without prejudice to whoever may be his Democratic opponent. Hoover sailed to the nomination with the kindly assistance of Bill Vare, Andy Mellon and a choice collection of former Daugherty and Harding cronies. Trained politicians were in the trenches. Either these men think they are earning something to be realized later, or else Hoover believes he can put them in their proper places when the time comes—if it comes. Anyhow, this campaign is going to be something unlike the last campaign. If present indications mean anything, there will be men with ideas at the head of both tickets. That will be refreshing; and it will be different from 1924.

* * *

Probably oil and corruption will not be much of an issue. The Democratic wheel horses, the fellows who really garner the votes, have made little show of putting those issues to the fore, evidently thinking folks aren't interested. They may be right. But unless everybody pussyfoots, there will be ideas in the campaign. If we can have discussion of real issues of moment, if we can have discussion that looks ahead, maybe we can forego the digging of dirt about the oil and other scandals, of which there have been so many in the last eight years. Let us look forward hopefully, but not so hopefully that we can't recover under disappointment.

* * *

Two curious items have broken into the news in recent days. In one of them Dr. Winthrop Talbot of Boston said that illiteracy in industry is intolerable—illiterates can't read blue prints or time sheets. Industry needs literacy. In the other Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the Board of General Motors, expressed himself as believing there should either be a very stiff examination or else a fee to be paid before a child could enter our high schools. Maybe the two ideas will get together and work out a plan for just enough education for the masses so that factory employment will be provided for, but not enough to get the boys and girls out of the mills into anything more remunerative. Generally speaking, that is the way that the dominant forces in society have felt all through the ages.

* * *

The idea at the top has been to give the masses knowledge enough so that they might be able to perform the work of the world, but not enough so that they might participate in running the world. That idea is cuckoo. It is done for. Too much education has been let loose in the world to ever bring about a retracing of the steps. The barn door was left unlocked too long. Dr. Talbot is right but he doesn't go far enough, at least in the quoted speech. Du Pont is all wrong. He'd better stick to making automobiles. Our present educational system is full of flaws. It will have to be changed a great deal. But it will not be done away with. Free education will be enlarged, not restricted.

MAKING YOUR OWN LIGHT

Take a large bottle made of very clear glass and drop a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea into it. Place the bottle in hot water and after heating a little olive oil until it begins to boil, fill the bottle a little less than half way to the top. Cork the bottle at once and set aside. Later on, open the bottle for a brief period and the inside will light up. Put the cork back tightly and the light will remain for at least fifty hours. A little more air and it will immediately renew.

WIT AT RANDOM

General—Look here, my man, why don't you be careful?

Army Clerk—What is wrong, sir?

General—Why, instead of addressing this letter to the 'Intelligence Officer' you have addressed it to the 'Intelligent Officer.' You should know there is no such person in the army.

Pori Gud Men Ronen For Konstable, For Tord Ward N Garatium No Rest Nobodi. Gibim vote for September 20th Prajmeri. Republikan en Demokrat. AJ Tenkju.

Translation—Pretty good man running for constable for the Third Ward and guarantees to arrest nobody. Give him vote for September 20th Primary. Republican and Democrat. I thank you. —Election card circulated in Pennsylvania town.

She (to odd-job man)—I want you this morning to double-dig the kitchen garden, saw down that old tree in the corner, chop it into suitable sizes for lighting fire, clean out the two sheds, overhaul the mowing-machine, and thoroughly wash and comb Fluffy."

Odd-Job Man—And to fill up the mornin' shall I 'op into the 'ouse and give yer a 'and with yer crochet?—Christian Advocate.

"Did you make these biscuits, my dear?"

"Yes, darling."

"Well, I would prefer that you wouldn't make any more."

"Why not, dear?"

"Because, angel, you're too light for such heavy work."

The newly married couple stopped for lunch at a hotel where the manager was rather assiduous in his attentions. For the tenth time he sailed up.

"And what can I get for you now, sir?"

"Some honeymoon salad, please."

"You have me there, sir," replied the manager.

"May I ask what it consists of?"

"Just lettuce alone."

Letter to friend wife:

Roses are red, violets are blue;

If you'll send me \$50, I'll owe you.

Return telegram (collect):

Roses are red, violets are pink;

Inclosed find \$50, I don't think!

Mrs. Kent suddenly sat up in bed.

"Shh!" she whispered. "I hear a burglar downstairs."

Grocer Kent trembled, but he was a quick thinker.

"I'll go straight down. It's probably the girl-bandit who has been robbing houses about here—a sweet-looking little thing who always kisses her way out of trouble when she gets caught."

His wife seized his arm and hauled him back to bed, exclaiming:

"John, your place is with me! You stay here!"—Progressive Grocer.

"It is a law of human nature that one portion of the country can not permanently and properly and honestly be prosperous and happy while other great portions of the country are in distress and suffering from lack of the necessities of life."—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

"Women are fools. I never knew but one really sensible one."

"Well, why didn't you marry her?"

"I asked her, but she wouldn't have me."—Pathfinder.

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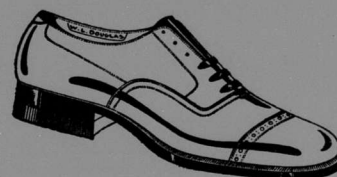
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Richard Hart, one of the oldest members of the Typographical Union in point of membership, died in Oakland on June 23rd. Mr. Hart, a man of iron will and determination, fought a severe attack of neuritis for more than two years. The malady finally affected the heart, causing death. The deceased was a native of England, coming to San Francisco in 1885. "Dick," as he was known to his associates, was for many years a member of the Chronicle chapel, where his ability and fidelity to duty won for him the esteem of all associates. Mr. Hart was 64 years of age, and is survived by a widow, a daughter and three sons. And so, one man from the gradually fading ranks of the oldtimers has obeyed the final summons.

A most unusual view of arbitration is that of A. A. Mitten, head of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Mitten has achieved great success in the management of public utilities, and the rehabilitation of the Philadelphia street car system under his management is one of the outstanding examples of efficiency in management of public utilities. Of arbitration Mr. Mitten says: "The American Bar Association has gained much favorable comment by advocating federal legislation designed to aid in the settlement of industrial disputes. The report urges that arbitration agreements be considered legal contracts, and recommends a national industrial council to assist local arbitration boards.

"This council is very different from the industrial courts set up in other countries with power to settle disputes between management and men. The task of such a court is not so easy as that of a divorce court. The divorce court can cure the friction by separating the contending elements. But after the industrial court has made its decision, the conflicting parties must go on living together. Court machinery of this kind may be helpful, but like all machinery it is useless without lubrication. The only possible lubrication is the oil of good feeling, and if that is in evidence there is no need for the machinery.

"What many people who study industrial troubles from the outside lose sight of is the fact that the strike or lockout in itself is not nearly so wasteful as the dissatisfaction and strife of which the strike is merely the outward symbol."

In an address before a delegation in Philadelphia Mr. Mitten expressed his view of arbitration, in part, as follows: "Arbitration is usually somewhat of a farce. Two people do not ordinarily go to arbitration unless each believes that he has an inside track to the back door of the third arbitrator, by which his favorable opinion may be influenced.

"Since in this country we have no accredited governmental arbitration, the process of arbitration is usually to select two arbitrators, one for the employee and one for the employer. To them a list is submitted, from which together they choose the third arbitrator. The first name on the list is Mr. Brown, and the employees say, 'Oh, he is an employer of labor, and he will favor the employers. Nothing doing.' The next man is Mr. Smith and the employer, knowing that he is a radical thinker, won't touch him. Then they proceed down the list and eventually they come to a man whom neither knows anything at all about. Because they know

nothing at all about him, each side retires to discover how he can be influenced. They do not try to find out what he thinks basically, but what clubs he belongs to, who his friends are, what are his affiliations, whether he needs money, or from what point of view he can be approached, so that the inside track to his approval may be secured.

"The usual procedure of such an arbitration is for the employer to show why he cannot meet these demands. Finally, after weeks of argument, the third arbitrator will majestically announce that the difference will be split.

"Surely, if the employee honestly believes that he needs the amount of money demanded and if the employer honestly believes he cannot pay more money, neither one is satisfied with such a decision. The arbitration is a failure, largely because the third arbitrator has absolute authority but not a bit of responsibility for the result of his decision."

James V. Verity, who some months ago was painfully injured in an automobile accident near Sacramento, left on Thursday of this week for the Home in Colorado Springs.

C. O. Wright, chairman of the California Press chapel, left this week for a month's visit with relatives in Alabama.

E. L. Marsh of the Margaret Mary Morgan chapel is vacationing in Portland, Ore.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that A. A. Wells, formerly of the Chronicle chapel, has assumed the foremanship of the Pasadena Post. Since leaving San Francisco Mr. Wells has been subbing on the Los Angeles Herald, and upon his assuming foremanship of the Pasadena Post C. D. Kratka, retiring foreman, transferred his slip to the Herald slipboard.

Chicago Typographical Union No. 61 has completed negotiations establishing a 40-hour week for night workers in Chicago job printing plants. Beginning June 15th the work week in Chicago commercial shops will consist of five nights of eight hours each, with no work on Saturday. The agreement was reached by committees representing the Franklin Association of Chicago and Typographical Union No. 116.

Believe it or not "Gene" Staley reports the loss of twelve pounds!

Due to a stenographic error, the address of the union headquarters was given as 16 Front street. The correct address is 16 FIRST street. The telephone number is Douglas 3178. Headquarters will be open from 8:30 to 5:30, the same hours applying to the assembly room.

NOTES OF NEWS CHAPEL.

By L. L. Heagney.

Like a prima donna, Frank Burwell is kinda skittish about revealing his age; the best he'll do is to say he's not as old as he expects to be nor as young as he was. He does state, however, that June 25 will reverberate thunderingly down the echoing corridors of time, as on that date some 60 years ago Iowa or Illinois produced a Burwell. Good looking but poverty stricken, with Bank of Italy still tobogganing, Frank's natal day passed and no one took up a collection to buy him a present; neither did the office take cognizance of the occasion to grant a little concession like asking at noon, if he wanted to call it a day. Enumerating just causes for grievance, Frank scathingly allowed a pikerish bunch infests the place.

Speaking of Bank of Italy imitating an airplane in a tailspin, Reed Hayes of the editorial staff can, and will, with or without provocation, show you where his profits have kept pace with the stock's decline on the exchange, and already are above

\$30,000. Several prints, attempting to cheer him via the method known as "drowning sorrow," having expended at least that amount without achieving a lasting result, no longer are so sympathetic, some having the brutality to advise him to look up the bank's boss and tell him to "hold 'er, Newt, she's a rarin'."

A pleasant jaunt lies ahead of Frank Vaughn, the beginning of which was on Friday at the S. F.-Richmond ferry, and Denver, his old home, the goal. Mrs. Vaughn will accompany him and the distance will be negotiated leisurely in their Studebaker sedan. Seven weeks, Frank estimates, will be consumed going, visiting there and returning.

Cheerio, children, just look what happened unto Larry Zoph, night ad doer and onion grower. Nothing less than a thousand dollar legacy, all spendable mazuma; Larry, it would appear, having a lucky faculty where pools are concerned, though he is not a channel swimmer. On collecting, he t. f'd a sub, possibly with the intention of dwarfing to insignificant proportions Lindbergh as a high flyer.

Maybe Harry Bird won't gain so greatly in weight, since naturally he is built like a road-runner, but it's dollars to doughnuts his purse will acquire an opportunity to suffer from obesity now that Mrs. "Red" Bird has returned to the home nest following a lengthy visit with relatives over in the San Joaquin, because, if reports are authentic, she is the family financier, gently but firmly relieving the old gent of his dough come each and every payday.

W. F. Barney caught on for a six-week stretch. An A-1 machinist, with acquaintances up and down the coast, a Mergenthaler man from 1913 till just recently, Mr. Barney says the News linos are maintained in the finest running order of any shop to his knowledge.

If you have tears prepare to shed them now, and, though your optic ducts hold aqua pura to rival Niagara, scarce can it add to the wetness of this tale; still it might ease Harry Beach for a spell to have somebody take up where he leaves off. A party was scheduled and a consensus of opinion held that a man of his name should collect the joy water, the which he did, paid for and stored it—in another guy's apartment, a procedure that encouraged the gentleman to start the party ahead of time, but with plenty of assistance nevertheless. For come party night Mr. Beach, all dressed up like a house afire, appeared only to find his gallon gone, the party over and no chance to collect his dough. So incensed was Mr. Beach at the uselessness of spending an hour to achieve sartorial perfection for a gang no longer able to see him, that he climbed up alongside Andy Volstead and threatens to stay there.



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of June 22, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused and Delegate Flaherty appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cleaners and Dyers' Union, A. J. Bock, Dave Ortiz. Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting, J. D. Shea. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—From Carpenters' Union 483, requesting affiliation and sending Delegates E. G. Fraser and Dave Ryan to represent said union. On motion the application was received and delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From San Francisco Workers for the Blind, thanking Council for its co-operation and generous support.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Egg Inspectors' Union, complaint against the firm of Nye & Nisson, dealers in eggs. From Butchers Union No. 115, complaint against Cooks' Union No. 44, on account of jurisdiction.

Referred to Legal Advisor—From Civil Service Commission, with reference to Salary Standardization and classification of duties.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Grocery Clerks' Union and the Skaggs-Safeway Stores, on account of the absence of the manager from the city the matter was laid over until July 2nd. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Will picnic at Paradise Park next Sunday, June 24. National Biscuit Company still unfair. Sailors—Are making progress. Culinary Workers—Emporium Bakery is unfair; International Union has appointed Brother J. Weinberger Organizer. Grocery Clerks—Mutual Stores are still unfair. Letter Carriers—Will picnic July 1st, at California Park. Bookbinders—Donated \$100 to Miners.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Teamsters No. 85—Have donated \$500 to striking Miners. Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when buying hats.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Joint Labor Day Committee—The Committee organized by electing Thos. A. Maloney, President; Joseph Tuite, Vice-president; John A. O'Connell and Thomas Doyle, Secretaries; Patrick O'Brien, Joseph Ault, Sergeant-at-Arms. Opinion was divided between the holding of a parade and a picnic; owing to the small attendance of delegates at this meeting, however, no action was taken and a decision deferred to the next meeting of the Committee. On motion the President was authorized to appoint the necessary committees for making arrangements for the celebration. Committee adjourned to meet three weeks hence, or to July 7, 1928. Report concurred in.

Receipts—\$12,064.46. **Expenses**—\$179.46.

Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of meeting held in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, June 16, 1928.

Committee met at 8:15 p. m., and was called to order by James B. Gallagher, President of the Building Trades Council and last year's Chairman of a similar committee.

Roll call of delegates was omitted.

The first order of business was nomination and election of officers of the committee.

The following were nominated and elected: President: Thomas A. Maloney; Vice-President, Joseph Tuite; Secretaries, John A. O'Connell and Thomas Doyle; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien and Joseph Ault.

Discussion was had as to the character of the coming celebration of Labor Day, Monday September 3, 1928.

Opinion was divided between the holding of a parade and a picnic. Owing to the small attendance of delegates at this meeting, however, no action was taken and a decision deferred to the next meeting of the committee.

On motion, the President was empowered to appoint all necessary committees to make arrangements for the celebration.

Committee then adjourned to meet again, three weeks from date, or to Saturday evening, June 7, 1928, at 8:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
THOMAS DOYLE,
Secretary.

DISCOVERY CHECKS POISONING.

A new test for industrial lead poisoning, which shows the effects of lead absorption at an early stage, is announced by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The new test reveals, according to the Bureau, the presence of immature red cells in the blood stream, which, for persons exposed in the lead hazard, may be taken as a certain index of lead poison or lead absorption. Heretofore, it is pointed out, the diagnosis of lead poisoning depended upon the presence of definite symptoms with the result that poisoning from lead and its compounds was generally well established before it was detected.

Dumb—You look sweet enough to eat.

Dora—O. K. Where'll we eat?—Medler.

DIVIDEND NOTICES
Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California Street (and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending June 20th, 1928, a dividend has been declared at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 2nd, 1928. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1st, 1928. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1928, will earn interest from July 1st, 1928.

WM. D. NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

WAGE-WORKING WOMEN

By International Labor News Service.

There are approximately 8,500,000 women wage earners in the United States, according to figures prepared by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, based upon the Census of 1920, and made public by the Bureau recently.

The figures disclose that of the total number of women gainfully employed, 23 per cent are married, virtually three-fourths of whom are between the ages of 20 and 44 at a time, the Bureau states, when they should normally be in the home.

Of the total number of women gainfully employed 637,675, or 33.2 per cent, are engaged in domestic and personnel work; 466,663 or 24.3 were employed in manufacturing; 371,537 or 17.3 per cent in agriculture; 156,490 or 8.1 per cent in trade; 129,638 or 6.7 per cent in clerical work; 123,578 or 6.4 per cent in professional work; 26,480 or 1.4 per cent in transportation service; 9,820 or .046 per cent in the extraction of minerals and public service.

Officials of the Bureau state in connection with the figures on the number of women engaged in professional work that it is significant that such a small number are in this group.

Of the number of married women gainfully employed, 952,814, or 49.5 per cent, are native white women; 662,664, or 34.5 per cent, are negroes; 296,126, or 15.4 per cent, foreign white, and the remainder, 8,657, or .5 per cent, are made up of other races.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John J. Murphy of the stationary engineers, Clarence Olinger of the plumbers, Grant E. Smith of the carpenters, Michael J. Mahoney of the laundry drivers, John L. McAleer of the piledrivers, William Toennigs of the barbers.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has voted to affiliate with the Labor Council and last Friday night sent in an application, which, under the law, was referred to the Organizing Committee and will be reported upon at the meeting of the Council this evening. E. G. Frazer and David Ryan will represent the union in the Labor Council when the delegates are seated.

Credentials were received for these delegates at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Cleaners and Dyers, A. J. Bock and David Ortiz; from the Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting and J. D. Shea.

Jack Weinberger of the Waiters' Union of this city has been appointed a general organizer for the International Union and will leave shortly for the East to be assigned to territory in that section of the country, where organizing talent is very much needed.

Donations to the striking miners reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council were as follows: Bookbinders, \$100; Teamsters, \$500. These were in response to the latest appeal from the American Federation of Labor.

The next meeting of the Labor Day Committee will be held in the Labor Temple on the evening of Saturday, July 1st, at which time it is likely the nature of the celebration will be decided upon, particularly as to whether there is to be a parade as part of the program. All delegates are urged to be present at the meeting.

The annual picnic of the Letter Carriers' Union will be held at California Park, Marin County, next Sunday. The usual large attendance is expected and entertainment has been provided for every taste. The proceeds of the affair will go into the sick and death benefit fund of the organization and a goodly sum should be taken in under the circumstances.

A communication has been received by the Labor Council from the San Francisco Association of Workers for the Blind thanking the Council for its co-operation and generous support in the effort to place blind persons in a position of being self-supporting and independent members of society.

The picnic and outing of the Cracker Bakers and Cracker Packers' Unions, held last Sunday at Paradise Cove, was largely attended and a most enjoyable time was had by all those fortunate enough to be present. Games, dancing and refreshments were provided for all.

A number of organizations are holding elections this week for officers for the ensuing term, among them the Chauffeurs, Waitresses, Carpenters and miscellaneous unions. Results will be given later.

The Actors' Equity recently held a convention in New York City. John Emerson was re-elected president; Ethel Barrymore, first vice president, and Frank Gilmore, secretary. More than 10,000 members of the profession were reported as being affiliated, and that the recently attempted employers' organization, which would cater entirely to the bosses, had gone on the rocks.

The State Federation of Labor has sent out questionnaires to the central councils of the state, asking that a committee be appointed by each council for the purpose of interviewing political candidates.

John A. St. Peter, an official of the Cooks' Union and executor of the will of Charles Marsh, an old friend, appeared before Superior Judge Thomas F. Graham Monday and asked the court to relieve him of responsibility for the loss of a gold watch, a ring and \$45 in cash belonging to the estate. St. Peter told Judge Graham he had the money and valuables in the safe at the Union headquarters and the safe was robbed April 26. Judge Graham exonerated the executor.

William Conboy is doing organizing work for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the East and did not return from the Executive Board meeting, held two weeks ago in Cincinnati, with Michael Casey, First Vice-President, who came back to San Francisco the latter part of last week.

Judge Kerrigan of the Federal Court refused to issue an injunction against the Employment Bureau of the employers' organization on the Water Front as an organization in restraint of trade as requested by the Seaman's Union last week, in spite of the fact that a decision of the United States Supreme Court had decided in favor of the Union in a previous action. The Seaman's Union has given notice of appeal.

The Golden Gate Ferry Company has turned over to Mrs. L. Williams of Oakland the modern electrical waffle iron that it donated to the Molders' Union as a gate prize for the picnic held in California Park, Marin County, on Sunday, June 17th. Mrs. Williams was greatly pleased with the new cooking device.

LOS ANGELES LABOR COUNCIL

The election of officers of the Los Angeles Labor Council, held a week ago, resulted as follows:

President—	
*A. R. Gifford, Carpenters 158.....	155
Ben Simmons, Carpenters 1692.....	121
Vice-President—	
L. V. Caukin, Photo Engravers.....	122
*Harry Sherman, Plumbers.....	154
Secretary-Treasurer—	
*J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers.....	149
A. W. Hoch, Machinists.....	127
Member Board of Publishers—	
John S. Horn, Beer Drivers.....	132
*Julius Reese, Carpenters 1976.....	139
Sergeant-at-Arms—	
James J. Doherty, Bakers 37.....	131
*William West, Engineers 523.....	139
Conductor—	
Edward Burk, Blacksmiths.....	127
*Robert Engle, Laborers.....	141
Trustees—	
*Roy Barber, Bakers 37.....	149
E. G. Bridger, Engineers 72.....	117
E. W. Comstock, Typographical.....	121
*I. F. Landenberger, Firemen.....	151
*Charles Murphy, Cleaners and Dyers.....	143
Walter Root, Cement Finishers.....	118
Executive Board—	
*C. A. Anderson, Painters 202.....	230
*Fred Belzner, Electric Workers 18.....	235
J. C. Blair, Carpenters 738.....	132
William Donehue, Stage Employees.....	129
x Frank S. Dunn, Boilermakers.....	136
*C. B. Hamner, Mailers.....	144
*H. Marshall, Upholsterers.....	140
*W. R. Michner, Asbestos Workers.....	139
J. E. Monahan, Broom Makers.....	121
*Joe Reynolds, Waiters.....	148
x Julius Schlomowitz, Cloakmakers.....	136
*Ida Walker, Waitresses.....	155
William Walls, Pressmen 78.....	129

* Elected.
x Tied.

She—Love-making is the same as it always was.
He—How can you tell?
She—I've just read of a Greek maiden who sat and listened to a lyre all night.

HAGGERTY LEADS NOMINEES

By International Labor News Service.

With the convention just a few days away and international officials and delegates already en route for San Francisco, the convention city, nominations for office in the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders were made known in Washington.

President John B. Haggerty was nominated by 85 local unions, while his only opponent, Alfred la Framboise, was nominated by 12. Other nominees and the number of local unions by which they were nominated are:

First Vice-President—Robert E. Haskin, 53; William Glockling, 36.

Second Vice-President—Daniel J. Ahearn, 56; Frank May, 38.

Third Vice-President—Mary Meehan, 42; Augusta J. Frincke, 35; Mary McEnerney, 17.

Fourth Vice-President—Alfred Bieber, 48; Bernard Hassler, 28; Seaborn D. Jones, 13.

Fifth Vice-President—Anastasia M. Becker, 53; Anna Neary, 40.

Secretary-Treasurer—Felix J. Belair, 49; J. B. Prewitt, 45.

Mr. Haggerty assumed the presidency January 1, 1926.

In London recently a man was knocked down by a perambulator and injured. A newspaper suggests that if no horn is provided, nursemaids should give the baby a sharp pinch at crossings.—Boston Transcript.

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